Steamboat Squad, and the Twenty-sixth Precinct, numbering about 250 men altogether.

"We have voted," continued Mr. French, "to increase the number of patroimen by 300, but have never been able to obtain the money to pay for them. There are 2,210 patroimen at \$1,200 each and 290 at \$800 each asked for. The number of patroimen at the present time is 2,260. The Commissioners accordingly ass for an merease of 240 men." The Mayor made the point that only 100 patroimen can be appointed in any one year. Mr. French said that the total expense of the Police Department for the year 1879 only averaged \$1,250, and the lowest salary was \$1,200. He challenged any Department for the year 1879 only averaged \$1,250, and the lowest salary was \$1,200. He challenged any Department for make a better showing than this. After some additional discussion the further consideration was postponed.

The Board of Health estimates were then taken up. There was a question about marshal's fees, \$3,500 being asked for. Genere Bhiss thought that the work bould be done in the lump for \$2,000.

President Morris—I see you have a counsel to the Board at a salary of \$4,800 per snaum. Does he devote his whole time to the business of the Department?

President Chandler—He does not. He has a limited practice.

President Morris—I see that there is a Chief Clerk at

practice.
President Morris—I see that there is a Chief Clerk at \$53.400. Does he devote his whole time to his dates?
President Chandler—He does not. He has a small

President Chandler—He does not. He has a small private practice.
George Bliss—The counsel to the Health Board are capable men; but the fact remains that they have outgrown the positions. The attorney and his clerk have teally outgrown their positions and wish to practice law. Undoubtedly those positions could be filled by capable men at a much smaller figure. The fact is, the Health Department of the City of New-York how costs more than it did when it was responsible for the health of New-York, Kings and Queens Counties and State Island. aten Island.

Aten Chandler endeavored to explain that the atent Chandler endeavored by satisfactorily per-

work of the lepartment could not be satisfactorily per formed for a less amount than was asked, and contraste the salaries with those paid the Police Surgeons. Mr. Bliss—That is no argument. The Police Surgeons by is simply a swindle, while the pay of the clerical orce by the Board of Ponce is not only excessive but their violation of law.

dree by the Board of Ponce is not only excessive but a shear violation of law.

The Board then adjourned until to-day, the Health Department being requested to present more detailed tornstion. THE SQUABBLES IN TAMMANY HALL.

MEETING OF THE COMMITTEE ON ORGANIZATION-

PREPARATIONS FOR THE COUNCIL TO-NIGHT. The Tammany Committee on Organization bet last evening to clear up the work of the year and prepare for the meeting of the General Committee to meht. It was generally believed that the session yes herday would be an exciting one, and that Mr. Kelly would continue his work of disciplining disaffected members. This served an unusual number of speciators, who, however, were bet allowed within the door, as the meeting was a secret Doe. These who expected a lively time were disproduted, as only the ordinary business of the meeting was transacted. The date for holding the primaries in the various Assembly Districts was fixed for January 4, when members of the General Committee for 1881

4. when members of the General Committee for 1831 will be elected. The inspectors of election were appointed for each Assembly District, and these were in every case futural adherents of Mr. Kelly.

In the appointment of inspectors of election Mr. Kelly holds the key to the situation. The primary elections are always supposed to be decided rather by the inspectors than by the number of votes cast for any particular mandidate. For this reason, when disaffection to Mr. Kelly became apparent in any district, and he had reason to suppose that the men named by him for inspectors would not be appointed by the district managers, he would have the district "disciplined" and the appointment of inspectors placed in the hands of a special committee annuel by the chairman of the Committee on Organization, who is always a "dummy." This was done yesterday in the case of the VIth, VIIIth, XXth and other districts.

It was thought that there would be a contact in the Dominities on Organization over the appointment of Inspectors, as it was well known that if Mr. Kelly sueceded in having his own men named, the next General Committee would contain only those who remain faithful to him. It seems however, that the oppouents of the leader noncluded not to make any contest yesterday. There was a light attendance of members, many of the hereto-the prominent men having resigned and others having bonelined to "drop out." Among those absent were E. D. Gale, Richard J. Morrisson, Park Commissioner Conover, Edward Gilon, Augustus Schell, Aldermen Biells and Keenan, Michael Tuomey, Edward McCue, 1964 O. B. Potter, Messrs, Spinola and Purroy were present, but they made no further attacks on "The Man in the Fence." One of Mr. Purroy's friends said that the articles signed by the "Man on the Fence," which have caused so much trouble, were dictated by Mr. Kelly himself, who thought in that way to drive out of the organization some or the objectionable members. The fighting ability displayed by Messrs, Purroy and Sphola, however, and the unexpected wholesale desertions from the District Committees, have caused the leader to change his mind; and to show his configence in his faithful followers he has invited Purroy and Sphola to address the General Committee to-night. There is an impression that the meeting to-night will be an unusually lively one, but Mr. Kelly has taken great cafe in distributing tickets of aminision, and the said-that life, Kelly would soon be left without any gespectable followers, and that at the annual cleetion of the Tammany Sectety Scaces would be elected who would transmittee out of the Tammany Sectety Scaces. It was thought that there would be a cont st in the ciety Sacaems would committee out or the Tammany General Committee out or the Tammany which would effectually end Mr.

Tamminy Building, which would effectually end Mr. Kelly's political existence.

There is a good doal of aminement among the Tamminy politicians over the contest for the position of President of the Park Department. For everal months the two Tamminy Commissioners—Lame and Conover—have been assoldings in their attentions to Mr. Kelly and regular in their attentions to Mr. Kelly had promised to make him President of the Park Board when Mr. Wenman was retired, and a similar claim was made by Mr. Conover. Recently, however, the course of events has impressed on Mr. Conover's made that the road to the Presidency of the Park Department does not be through Tamminy Hall, and, therefore, he has closed his attentions to Mr. Kelly and absented himself from Tammany meetings. Mr. Lane unit remains faithful.

MR. WATERBURY FREES HIS MIND. HIS UNPLEASANT LANGUAGE ABOUT MR. KELLY

AND THE JEVING HALL " BUMP," Nelson J. Waterbury has emerged from his modest retirement with a letter to John McKeen, in which he uses more than seven thousand words to express his views of the Democratic party in general and John Kelly in par-Mr. Waterbury has sent copies of this formidable document to the newspapers, and it is under stood that he expects that it will be read in its entirety by at least one person-Mr. McKeon. The letter begins his review of political history at 1863, and laboriously advances to the present day. The writer says that in that year Mr. Kelly told him that Tammany Hall was controlled by thieves, but the very next year Mr. Kelly accepted the nomination for Sheriff from these men, and was elected. In 1868 he had quarrelled with Tammany again, and was nominated for Mayor by the Democratic Union, but betrayed his party by withdrawing on the Saturday before election day, giving it a fatal blow, and insuring Tam many a new lease of power. Mr. Waterbury describes the steps by which Mr. Kelly afterward obtained power to Temmany more despotic than that held by Tweed, who, Mr. Waterbury nileges, purchased Mr. Kelly in 1864. Keily was not obliged to buy up his opponents, but acted on his own arbitrary will, and Mr. Waterbury goes exhaustively into the cos of his strength. Mr. Kelly is then portrayed as a "Judas," and his treasons to his party in 1879 and 1890 are painted in the blackest colors; Mr. Waterbury, of course, holds him responsible for the defeat of Han-Cock. The nomination of Grace for Mayor and the Democratic bargains, "deals" and tricks of the recent Democratic bargains, "deals" and tricks of the recent campairs are dweit upon by the oracle, and he is almost as liberal of censure for the riving Ball faction as for Mr. Kelly. The fearful results that followed disregard of Mr. Waterbury's advice in the campaign are shown unfinchingly, and the writer is unkindenough to call the Maurice J. Power faction in Irving Hall a "rump" in one place and to compare the lenders to "reptiles" in another. The most interesting part of the latter is the following about the handling of money by tryine Hall leaders: "Lest some persons should think that I may speak ten barship of these tricksters. I will give some additional facis. One of the ablest of the active members of the presulzation was John Fox. He has great power of will; is an earnest speakft, and is a man who is not easily is an earnest speakft, and is a man who is not easily

facis. One of the sour Fox. He has great power of wind presentation was John Fox. He has great power of war is an earnest speakir, and is a man who is not easily put down. Before the election it was expected that a great deal of money would be obtained from the men who wanted to handle it. He would inside the men who wanted to handle it. He would inside upon knowing what money was received, and that was expended for the surposes for which it was of tained. It was necessary to get rid of him. Seventee

upon knowing what money was received, and that it was expended for the surposes for which it was obtained. It was necessary to get rid of him. Seventeen members of the Sau-Executive Committee met, and had the immutence to assume the powers of the General Committee to expel members, and so far as they could do it, they turneed Mr. Fox and the entire descrations from the 1st and Tid Assembly Districts, over 120 members out of the consmittee to.

"Having thus prepared the way, they were ensibled to do as they whised in regard to member matters. Br. Grace was assessed \$12,500, Mr. Treax \$10,000 and the other county candidates in proportion. Hestis these assessments, each candidate for Congress, Assembly and Gastrict Alderman was assessed \$3 for each election district in which he was a candidate, whereby the clique obtained Science for 139 districts, and \$12 each for 539 instricts, making \$7.719. It is safe to estimate that the fiving Hall clique obtained over \$50,000 from candidates. Not a dollar of this money was paid to lieury H. Porter, the trenauver of the General Committee, and a well-known critica of integrity and character. It is said that it was paid to different persons, so that the disposition made of it pound be more easily covered up. What could have been done with such an amount of money, other than to pocket a large part of it, will puzzle any person to say who is acquainted with the manner in which the last election was conducted. In the greater part of the city the Irving Hall managers did not manifest any interest in the election, but expectably left this management of it to Tamman? Hall. The olection of their candidate for Judge. Beside these open assessment their the actions the Irving Hall organization mas been diagraced and ruined, and at some future tine I may write its history; but I have said ynough for my present burpose."

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Mr. Waterbury also pays his respects to the Brunswick Hotel movement, the Young Men's Democratic Club, and the other factions thto which the Democrats of the city are divided. No one of the plans of reorganiza-

of his own, the chief feature of which is a proposed call by the Democratic State Committee for the Democrats of the city to meet in the election districts and choose delegates to Assembly district organizations. As the Waterbury party at present consists only of Mr. Water-bury, this plan has not much backing yet, and the de-tails may be reserved for another time.

MR. GILON DECLINES TO SERVE. Edward Gilon, Chairman of the Committee on Organization of the IXth Assembly District Tammany Committee, has written a letter to John W. Browning. Chairman of the Committee, announcing his inten-tion of withdrawing from the organization. He says he does not like the manner in which the Tammany organ-ization has been conducted under the leadership of Mr. Kelly.

FINE ARTS IN BOSTON.

THE CONTEMPORARY ART EXHIBITION. ACK OF PUBLIC INTEREST IN THE DISPLAY-THE ENTERPRISE BLIGHTED BY THE ULTRA-CONSERV-ATISM OF THE MANAGERS OF THE MUSEUM-THE

BRENHARDT EXHIBITION.

PROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.]

BOSTON, Dec. 23.—The exhibition of the works of living American artists, a description of which appeared in The TRIBUNE at the time of its opening in November, closed on Monday, the 20th inst., after a display of six weeks at the Museum of Fine Arts. The enterprise was in the main intention a new one, although it has been from year to year presaged by exhibitions which in turn assumed various modified forms, from which was crystallized at last the recent collection. There is no reason why New-York should have had so many annual exhibitions heretofore and Beston none at all. But the latter city has had its exhibition at last, and what has come of it ? Not much public interest, for the number of visitors at the Museum has not sensibly increased on account of it, end the figures of the gate-keeper show that the receipts for November were \$50 less than for October, when no special attraction was offered. Again, it has not been conducive of encouragement to the artists who exhibited. No effort was made to sell any of the pictures, and so hardly any were sold. No information as to prices was to be gained in the gallery or from the catalogues, and the female attendants in charge seemed much more interested in the progress of their knitting and embroidery work than in directing would-be purchasers. There was no agent or salesman at hand to perceive the pleasure of visitors, and to encourage in them the purpose of buying, as is so often done, even by such institutions as the Royal Academy, in London; and few artists can be found who are willing to say that they have got any advantage whatever out of the

The Art Museum suffers from being practically con trolled by a Board of Trustees who are mainly wealthy men, and regard the support of the dignity of the institution as the chief duty required of them. It is to their influence the fact is largely due that all efforts of the artists to sell their pictures have been unsuccess ful. Happily removed by the accident of birth and the fortunate acquirement of wealth from the vulgar struggle for daily bread and butter, they fail to perceive that artists are not equally favored, and are surprised that they consider some practical return for their work the first prerequisite, and glory the last, of such an exhibition. Thus it happens that the Museum, whose main intent is the imparting of instruction in the growth and tendencies of art, has almost no example of contemporary painters. A committee has under consideration at present the purchase of some works from the recent collection. but there is no expectation among our artists that any of their pictures will be selected. Some of them fully merit the honor, but the wildest hope they dare to entertain is that after their death their works may be found worthy of a place in this Necropolis of art. It is not an encouraging feature of our art effort when no hope of anything save post-mortuary laurels animates the painter.

exhibition. There is a universal growl over the

action of the managers of the Museum, and, in the

main, the complaints seem to be well grounded.

This matter is of interest not only to local artists, but also to those of New-York, many of whom exhibited their methods here. Without their coopera-tion our displays must always be lacking in interest well as in the qualities of instruction, and wil as well as in the quantities of instruction, and windegenerate into narrow and unimpertant affairs. By acting with the painters of Boston they can even move the management of the Museum of Fine Arts to a more liberal and practical line of poincy, and inture exhibitions will be rendered more successful than this last, which, indeed, if it were not the first exhibitions with inside the gailed almost a than this last, which, indeed, if it were not the instort the kind, might, with justice, be called almost a failure. There is weath and inclination here for the purchase of many pictures, and with a little well-directed and well-organized effort an annual exhibition might be established which would be full of interest and profit to the public, and encouraging with substantial results to the artists. Without some such effort the outlook for the future is not encouraging.

some such effort the outlook for the future is not encouraging.

The season of art exhibitions in Boston has been thus far a very busy and interesting one. Not the least important events have been exhibitions by two of the prominent artists of New-York, Messrs. Walter Shirlaw and Winslow Homer, the latter's collection having just been withdrawn. Both exhibitions excited much attention, and several of Mr. Shirlaw's works, and about thirty of Mr. Homer's water-colors have been secured for private collections here. Mr. Tilton, also, has been exhibiting a number of his works which are much admired for their care and finish, but are considered to be little in sympathy with the present tendency and future development of landscape painting. There are many artists, howfinish, but are considered to be little in sympathy with the present tendency and future development of landscape painting. There are many artists, however, who might gather from these works some needed lessons upon the value of patience and labor. The Bernhardt collection of paintings and singuary remains on exhibition during the week in the gallery of the Stadio Building. One of our leading portrait painters, a papil of Bonnat, and a young man of skill and a commensurate confidence in himself, has achieved a somewhat unfortunate fame in connection with her visit to Boston. He secured from Mills Bernhardt three separate and distinct promises to visit his studio, and thrice did he prepare for her, hanging the walls with poutraits from his own brush which he borrowed from their owners, and making profuse and samplitions arrangements for her comfort. Other invited guests came and waited, but the fields Sarah came not. At one time she was chatting at the Art. Museum with some of the artists and forgot her appointment; at another she was doing this, and at a turid that, and the decorated studio and its occapants sadly and vanily awaited her coming. Why she thus farled to keep her appointment is not stated, but a probable cause is found in a remark made by the artist to her one atternoou at the Sindio gallery, into which the actress has strayed to look at her weeks. "Mademouseds," and he, "I have been here all day dethe actress had strayed to look at her works. "Made moissile," said be, "I have been here all day de fending your pictures." That her paintings and moisedle," said be, "I have been here all day defending your pictures." That her paintings and scriptures needed such championing seemed not to have suggested apair to the hair. She was very much vexed, it is said, by this unfortunate remark, but she had her revenge before she departed.

CLOGGED BY A MAN'S BODY.

John Flynn, age fifty, who was employed as a aborer in the Brooklyn City Water Works at Springfield, fell into the pit of the turn-table in the depot yard at Jamaica on Saturday night. Soon after an engine was run on to the table, and two of the part men took hold of the levers to push the table round, and had moved it several feet, when it suddenly stopped. They backed it a few feet, and then with increased force started it ahead. It again stopped after moving a few feet. The men then, stopped after moving a few feet. The men then, with lanterns, got down into the pit to ascertain the trouble, and were hornfied to find the body of a man lying on the pit rail with his head and a portion of his body under the table. He was removed as guickly as possible, and medical attendance summoned. When removed he was inconscious. His head was fearfully cut, and he was found to be injured internally. Flynn, when he fell into the pit, was intoxicated, and a flask of whiskey was found in his coat pocket. His injuries, it is thought, will prove fatal.

· SHOT IN A STREET FIGHT.

As John Hanson, a Swede, and Charles Aline were assing through Greenwich-st, Sunday night they were attacked with snow-balls by a crowd of youngmen. A figut followed. During the struggle John Bresnau, age twenty-one, one of the assailants, living at 100 West-st., was shot in the thigh and severely wounded. Hanson was furested.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27 .- The United States steamer Yantic has returned from her trial trip, and is w at Norfolk, Va. She made over nine knots an hour, now at Notice, to which was an improvement upon her speed at a pre-vious trial. The Tallapousa arrived at the Washington Navy Yard, Saturday, from Portsmouth, Va. Captain Walter A. Queen, commanding the Trenton, the flagship of the European squadros, has been examined by of the Edwopean squadron, has been exchanged by a board of medical officers, and found to be in such a state of ill health as to render him until for active service. It is probable, therefore, that he will soon be placed on the retired list.

Lossov Dec. 27.—The United States steamer Quinnehaue, of the Edwopean Station, has arrived at Alexandria, Egypt, from Edwodes. Asia Minor.

LEADVILLE AND ITS MINES.

THE IRON SILVER PROPERTIES. NEW MANAGEMENT OF THE IRON SILVER MINE-EXTRAVAGANCE AND RETRENCHMENT-PROS-PEROUS STATE OF THE WORKINGS-ANNUYANCE CAUSED BY LITIGATION.
[FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.]

LEADVILLE, Col., Sept. 22 .- The Iron Silver min will always be invested with a peculiar interest because, though not the first of the carbonate deposits to be discovered near Leadville (for the Rock mine, on the other side of California Gulch, and owned by the same company, was located long before it was), it was the first to attract attention to this district, and, to use a phrase which, although originating in the West, has lately become naturalized in the East, started the remarkable mining boom in this part of the State. When I visited the Iron Silver mine, sixteen months ago, old Mr. Stevens, the founder of Leadville, was still managing the property, which then belonged to himself and Mr Leiter, of Chicago. He lived and had his office in one log cabin and boarded in another, where a camp cook served up a variety of viands without much regard to elegance of style. A whim turned by a borse was used for hauling the cars loaded with ore and waste from the mine, and, in the absence of many buildings and with the primitive ways of living and working the mine, Iron Hill had the air

PRESENT MANAGEMENT OF IRON SILVER. Since that time a great company has been formed in New-York to which the property has been transferred, although Messrs. Stevens and Leiter still rerain enough of the stock to enable them to control the organization; the mines have been for several months under the management of distinguished mining engineers, who, apparently without regard to expense, equipped the property in the most approved style. New buildings, some of them of a pretentious character, have been creeted, expensive machinery has been purchased and set up, a new ncline has been sunk into the hill, the finest ore bips and arrangements for disposing of waste rock in the district have been put up, a comfortable, convenient and finely furnished office has been built, and the officials and heads of departments about the mines dine as elegantly as they would at

their homes in the East. But all these great improvements, though made in a substantial and workmanlike manner, were very expensive and absorbed the income of the mines to such an extent that, for the first time, they were not only in danger of paying no profits to the stockholders, but actually of getting into debt. Under these circumstances, it was thought best for Mr. Stevens to return and resume the management of the property himself, and he arrived in Leadville about two weeks ago. I never met a man who seemed to me more competent to take a great enterprise like the Iron Silver mine upon his shoulders than Mr. Stevens. He has the reputation among those who do not know him or whom he does not care to know of being a gruff, disagreeable man. with whom it is difficult to be on friendly terms. It is true that he puts on no "airs," and has in his manner some of the rough bluntness of the mining camps in which he has spent forty years of his life; but to these who have any claim upon him, and to many who have none, he is hospitable and polite. No mine manager in Leadville has taken greater pains to explain to me everything of interest connected with his mine, and I have found no one more capable of doing so than Mr. Stevens. Dressed in his coarse suit of clothes, carrying a long oak cane, with a spike in the end of it, he went into every part of the mines with me and all over the surface improvements, and afterward spent an hour with

me in explaining the maps.

It may be interesting to the stockholders of the Iron Silver mine to know that since Mr. Stevens's arrival there has been an enormous reduction in the expense of operating the property. In August the number of men employed was about 1,300, but he has already discharged between 800 and 900, and with the remainder, less than 500 men, he is making the mine produce and ship the same quantity of ore as when the cost of labor was nearly \$2,000 a day greater than it now is.

EXTENT OF THE PROPERTY.

The Iron Silver Mining Company owns a line of claims which were located on the onterop for a distance of two miles extending almost the whole length of Iron Hill and across California Gulch, on the further side of which are the Rock, Dome, and other mines, all owned by the same corporation. contact between the norphyry and limestone runs nearly north and south on the west side of the hill, and lies about half way up from the gulch to the summit, and the plane of the contact dips into the hill toward the east at an angle of 12 or 13°. The ore shutes, of which there are several, as I shall explain further on, lie in this plane of contact, but extend across it diagonally, their strike being in a northeasterly and southwesterly direc-

Of the several ore shutes, that on which the Iron mine proper, that is, the claim that was located under that name, is situated, has been most ex plored, and upon it the most important operations of the company have taken place. The mines on this shate were laid out as those of the Leadville Company on Carbonate Hill were, along the line of confact instead of at right angles to it, but the Iron Silver Mining Company now holds an undisputed title to three parallel claims at this point, so that the main incline was driven into the hill 600 feet before it passed beyond the company's surface boundaries From the face of this incline a prospecting drift has by permission of the court, been driven on the contact 400 feet further, where five small holes have been bored through into the workings of the Tauson mine, with which a controversy now exists,

From the surface to the end of this drift, 1,000 feet, the ore is continuous. The limestone foot wall is full of waves which cause the ore to be thicker in some places than in others; sometimes it pinches down to a strenk only a few inches across, and some times it opens out into large chambers, but nowhere does it entirely disappear. It is, indeed, one of the best defined contact veins in this entire district. The strike of this shute, in the contact, like that of those on Carbonate Hill, is north, 260 cost, so Eliot would not allow the crayon to be photothat the dip of the ore body itself is east of north. From the surface to the bottom of the main incline, 600 feet, the Iron mine has been very thoroughly only woman in the civilized world who has never developed. Levels have been cut at intervals of 100 feet, and these have been connected by winzes, so that large masses of ore have been exposed on all four sides. From the surface to a depth of 200 feet, the greater part of the ore has been removed, but for 400 feet below the second level very little stoping has been done, so that without any further explorations the Iron mine could continue its present comput of 100 tons a day for a long time to come, The average product of the ore is farty ounces of silver and 40 per cent lead, and its market value

Mr. Stevens, since his return, has caused a very careful survey of the mines belonging to his company to be made, which has not yet been completed. Two competent mining engineers, working independently of each other and ignorant of the results on each other's labor, are measuring every body of ore now in sight in the mines, and taking samples for assay as frequently as once in ten feet. Their reports are to be made to Mr. Stevens, and will be used by him in making a contemplated report on the condition of the mine to the stockholders. This will probably be one of the most minute and trustworthy reports that has ever been made on a Lendville mine, and I believe its statements may be received with implicit confidence by everyone interested in the stock of the company.

BULL'S EYE AND LIME. While the shute that outcrops in the Iron mine has been more developed and is better understood than others on the same bill, there is no reason to To the Editor of The Tribune. believe that it is the richest or most extensive. Admine, owned by the same company, in which though the explorations have been limited, some good ore Eye shute extends nearly parallel with that in the Iron mine and that it is 300 feet wide.

Still further south there is a third outcrop of ore in a claim owned by the Iron Silver Mining Company, called the Lime. This has also been worked

large output of ore, although it may be of rather low grade. The width of the shute in this claim Mr. Stevens estimates at 700 or 800 feet. No work is now being done on either the Bull's Eye or Lime mines, but I have no doubt that they will in the future become very valuable adjuncts of this great

The Lime claim extends to California Gulch, but on the south side of it, on the divide between California and Iowa Gulches, the Iron Company owns a series of claims supposed to be on the same contact of which the Rock and Dome are the best known. I always supposed that Mr. Wood, who was formerly Mr. Stevens's partner, and who made the first discoveries in this district, drove his first stakes on Iron Hill; but Mr. Stevens says that the Rock was the first ruine located, and that the discoveries on Iron Hill were all subsequent. The Rock mine has been worked at intervals ever since it was discovered; but since my visit to the camp last year some important surface improvements have been made, and the product is now 50 tons a day of ore that, while low in grade, contains materials that make it very valuable as a flux for other ores. The mine is opened by an incline following the vein down on its dip, and the impression I got from a brief trip through the underground workings was that there is plenty of ore in the mine, such as it is.

The ores of this camp seem to advance in grade from the south toward the north. The Rock and Dome, on the other side of California Gulch, and the furthest south of any mines I have visited, yield the lowest grade of ores for which a market can be found in Leadville. The ores of the mines on Iron Hill, the next to the north, contain a larger percentage of silver; those on Carbonate Hill, still urther north, are richer still; while the highest grades of eres that have been produced here are those taken from the Robert E. Lee mine, on Fryer Hill, the most northerly of the chain of silver mountains.

The Iron Silver Mining Company is still in litigation with many of its neighbors. The questions at ssue are very simple, and, it would seem, ought to decided without difficulty. The mining laws of the United States were framed with a view of encouraging prospectors and discoverers, and it was therefore provided in them that whenever a man liscovered a vein of gold, silver or copper, he might follow it and take out the ere in all its dips, angies and spurs, wherever it might lead. The wisdom of this provision is very obvious. The man who discovers a mine is generally one who has for years suffered privation and hardship, and who has been encouraged to persevere by the hope of finding a mine sometime that will be rich enough to repay him for all he has endured. Such a man ought to receive different treatment from the Government from that accorded another who enters a district after the discoveries have been made and the location of the vein is known, and begins operations without taking any of the risks incurred by the first prospector. But mineral veins very rarely stand perpendicularly in the earth, and while the discoverer may have the outcrop in his claim the dip of the ledge may be such as to take the vein beyond the boundaries of his land before it has attained much depth and before the richest portion of it has been reached. If a discoverer must stop when he reaches the side lines if his claim, then someone else, without incurring any rick, but profiting by the costly experience of the pioneer, may go just outside of the latter's ground, sink a shaft to the vein and realize much more from it than the discoverer himself. For this reason, the law allows the man who finds a vein to follow it in all its dips, angles and spurs, even when it passes beyond the boundaries of his claim.

In accordance with this act, the Iron Silver Mining Company claims the right to follow the veius which were discovered by Mesers, Stevens and Wood and are now owned by the company for an indefinite distance into the mountain, in spite of the fact that they lead beneath ground that has been located by others; and there would be no dispute about this right if it were admitted on all hands that there is a continuous vein of ore extending all the way from the surface to the end of the present explorations. This the adverse claimants deny, and they have attempted to prove that the ore bodies which they have found in their workings have no connection with those in the Iron mine. No unprejudiced person, who will go into the Iron mine and trace the us and that it belongs to the Iron Com is continuous and that it belongs to the front com-pany; but this is a question of fact which has to be submitted to a jury for decision, and the popular rejudice against allowing any one man or corpora-tion to get possession of a large amount of mining property is so great that juries are very likely to

property is so great that juries are very likely to decide such matters in accordance with public opinion rather than in accordance with the facts. And yet the case is so clear that the Iron Company has won one important suit during the past year, in spite of the prejudices of the pary.

The property of the Iron Silver Mining Company has apparently augmented much in value since I saw it last year. The surface improvements have been year extensive and the amount of ore in such saw it last year. The surface improvements have been very extensive and the amount of ore in sight in the mine has been enormously increased. Then the product was about forty tons a day. Now the Iron and Rock together are shipping 150 tons a day, and this output does not strain the mines in the least or prevent the work of exploration from being kept far ahead of the mining operations proper.

Z. L. W.

GEORGE ELIOT.

To the Editor of The Tribune

Six: Several persons have asked me whether there is any portrait of George Eliot extant. To the best of my knowledge there is but one, a crayon in the possession of the Blackwoods, at Edinburgh the work of an artist named Lawrence, to whom Thackeray, I think, once sat, and who is known in New-York as having executed two capital Ekenesses of Professor and Mrs. Botta. While in Edinburgh several years ago, I visited the Blackwoods' venerable book shop, and was duly shown Mr. Blackwood's office upstairs, where, over the fire-place, hung this crayon of George Eliot. It is very like the great original, and I used all my powers of persunsion to obtain a photographic copy, but Mr. Blackwood firmly refused, declaring that George graphed, nor would she permit any likeness of her self to be made public. I believe that she is the

been photographed. We and future generations must see her visage through her immortal works. My attention has been called to an article in The Evening Post, wherein I am, by infer-The Erenny Post. wherein I am, by inference, accused of inaccuracy because my letter concerning George Eliot, contributed recently to The Thibone, does not agree in a certain particular with This Thibone's official notice. By some mysterious process of reasoning, I am made responsible not only for what I did write but also for what I didn't; consequently what I did write is not agreeing with what I didn't, what i did write is not supposed to be worthy of credence I I am sorry that posed to be worthy of credence! I am sorry that in the presence of so noble a genius as George Eliot a journalist can descend to such unjust and ignoble cayilling. Yours tooly, The Fictoria, Dec. 25, 1880.

A CHRISTMAS MISSION FESTIVAL

The annual Christmas Sunday-school celebration of the Mission Courch, in Ninth-ave. at Thirty-sixth-st., an organization connected with the Rev. Dr. W. M. Taylor's church, at Thirty-fourth-st, and Sixth-ave took place at 10:30 on Christmas day. Eight hundred hildren joined in the festival under the charge of th Hey. H. Burr. The occasion was particularly noticeable for the novel features introduced by Mr. Burr. One, a joint petition by three little girls to Santa Claus, attracted great attention. In response to the petition Santa Claus appeared in person amid the abouts of the entinansite 800. Each child went home isden with gifts of a useful and ornamental nature.

Dr. Taylor made a plea in behalf of the study of the Old Testament by the children.

THE AIR-BEAKE LITIGATION,

SIR : We notice in your columns a dispatch joining the Iron claim on the south is the Bull's Eye | from Watertown stating that the suits brought by this company against the Eames Vacuum Brake Company had been discontinued, thus terminating the litigation. A the explorations have been limited, some good ore had been discontinued, thus terminating the litigation. As has been found. Mr. Stevens thinks that the Bull's tals dispatch conveys an entirely erroneous impression. facts, which are as follows: In the progress of our sums against the Enmes Company, I was discovered that by releating one of our patents our pase would be so materially strengthened as to ' we no doubt of our pany, called the Lime. This has also been worked ultimate success. Having done has it became necessary only a little, but promises at some time to furnish a 10 enter a new suit in order with introduce the patent in

its reissued form, and of course the original suits had to be discontinued. The attorney of the Eames Company entered an appearance in the new suit three days before the telegram from Watertown was sent. We firmly believe that we have an equitable and legal title to the centrol of the sir-brake business and propose to enforce our claims. Truly yours. Gro. Westinghouse, JR...

President Westinghouse Air-Brake Company.

Pittsburg, Penn., Dec. 23, 1880.

EDUCATION AT THE SOUTH.

A WARNING AGAINST THE APPEALS AND SUBSCRIP-TION BOOKS OF WELL-MEANING BUT MISGUIDED MEN-THE RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION INTO SEVERAL SUCH APPLICATIONS. To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: Within the past year applications have been made to me by colored men for aid in the establish ment of educational institutions of one sort or another n both the Carolinas, Georgia, Alabama, Tennessee, Florida, Louisiana and Texas. The solicitors usually are the prospective presidents, principals or professor of the institutions they seek to establish. They come with from half-a-dozen to a hundred commendations of the object they represent, occasionally backed by an not of incorporation or the introduction of a bill in Congress for incorporation, and a grant of land and money. Some have charters from their own State Legisla tures. The persons commending them are mainly from our midst-ministers, judges, lawyers, Government employes, and now and then an editor an a merchant. On examining these testimonials, as they are siyled, with almost no exception I find that there i no pretence that the communication is based on per-sonal knowledge of either the real destrability or fensibility of establishing the institution, nor the fitness of the persons who are to control it, nor even of their I have had occasion to inquire in some case respecting these applications, and in no case did person who had commended them do so on any persona knowledge. In one instance, where more than fifty names were attached, from the way of writing it was plain that not one of the signets knew a thing of the cause or the men. I do not know in how many cases, but I do know there have been some cases, in which men have tarried about New-York, Brooklyn and Boston for nonths, getting enough to pay board and at least a purtial compensation for their time, but nothing to start their college, seminary or school. Permit me to add a few words to the giving public:

First—There are associations connected with nearly

every religious denomination in the country to meet the great and terrible need of education among the millions of the emancipated and their children. These associations are under the administration of the best and most sagacions business men in our communities, and it is safe to say that the moneys committed to the custody of these associations are judiciously, destrably and economically appropriated. Of one of these associations are judiciously, destrably and economically appropriated. Of one of these associations if nave personal are familiar knowledge. It has extensive colleges or universities in Virginia, Tennessee, Georgia, Aubama, Louisima, Mississippi and Texas, besides numerous schools scattered throughout the Southern States. Nearly \$400,000 was expended by this association the past year, almost exclusively in the interest of these people, one excellent woman putting \$150,000 in the treasury to be expended in making hach needed additions to colleges so utterly througed by applicants that they were compelled to turn numbers from their doors.

Second—There being already at least six or eight associations for this purpose, is it wise, is it committed to the emancipated and their children. These associations are

bers from their doors.

Second—There being already at least six or eight associations for this purpose, is it wise, is it economical to encourage individual enterprises, or any other of so questionable responsibility—at least so long as there are none of the already established channels that are not compelled to narrow greatly their work for the want of much larger means? I am far from wishing that less money should be appropriated to this great work; I would have it increased teafold, assured that no money expended in our country for the next ten years will pay larger dividends in the way of advancing the national welfare.

Third—is it good citizenship for good men whose names and reputation are influential, even in a modified way to commend objects or individuals of which or whom they have no personal knowledge? It is mortifying to know with what faculty names are obtained, and how in repeated instances they have been used only for the benefit of thoroughly unworthy objects or individuals. I cannot feel but that it is little less than cruel to excite hopes in these poor men which are sure to go unfutfilled. Their ambition is for places for which as yet they are wholly disqualified, and it would be a real kindness to discourage them in their fruitiess attempts.

Brooklyn, Dec. 24, 1880.

AIMING TO INCREASE FRENCH TRADE. ALARM IN ENGLAND OVER A SCHEME FOR LIBERAL

BOUNTIES TO FRENCH VESSELS. The plan for a new line of steamships be tween this city and Bordenux, announced in The TRIBUNE recently, which is to be assisted with subsidies from the Bordeaux Chamber of Commerce, the Orleans and Southern Railroads of France, and by aid from the Prench Government, providing the bill passes the Senare, which is thought very inversale, has caused much comment among those interested in British shipping interests. Mention is made of a memorial presented recently to Earl Granville by the ship-owning interests of Great Britain, which shows the apprehensions felt as to the result of the bill, which is known under the title in force for ten years after its passage and proposes to contact carrying ore all the way from the surface grant a bounty payable to the constructors of the halls to a depth of 1,000 feet, can fail to and engines of fron or steet ships built in France of the conclusion that the vein sixty france per gross register ton of buil, and twelve French vessels of one and one-half francs per register ton, and per 1,000 miles run on any direct maritime line.

The memorialists fear that unless arrested the law

object is to create and develop a great mercantile ma rine, by means of which the carrying trade of the world may, to a far greater extent than heretofore, be done by Freuch ships, and a powerful Navy may be provided for France that could be employed with effect in time of war. The fact that the bounty is not to be confined to yessels engaged in the trade with France, but may be claimed by all French vessels running between any for eign ports, lends to the belief that lines may be run be tween England and other ports. Six large new com-panies have been formed in France recently to run panies have been formed in France recently to run regular lines of steamers to New-Yerk, Canada, Mexico, South America and Australia, and existing companies are increasing their fleets. A Fronch steamship plying between Havre and New-York, 2,600 tons register, and valued at \$360,000, would receive a boanty of \$40,000 to \$45,000 a year on eight voyages, or from 13 to 15 per cent on her value. This would emable the French steamers to carry at rates which would simply pay the direct outlay on the voyages, and the company would still have a good return on the empiral the templary would still have a good return on the emittal in the bounty provided. The memorial them calls attention to the officiently that this commany has had in reconstructing the micromatinary loss to it during the civil war as a leasing not to be overlooked by Great Britain, adding: "It must not be ignored, besides, that, so far as the mere commercial question is concerned, the Eritsia shipowher is presented with a remedy. It is freely represented to him from Fronch sources that a transcrence of his vessels to the French flag is easy, and will secure to him the beauty. His vessels would be effected and partix manned by French erews, and would be liable to be requisitioned for the war purposes of France. No loyal simplest wanded by French erews, and would be liable to be requisitioned for the war purposes of France. No loyal simplest will be proof against man industries of this contary, . . . We centure to sample and the demical and commercial substitute for the Nation, to which it will be well that the Lexistators of the Nation, to which it will be well that the Lexistators and counter and suggestions to your Lexiship to meet the direction of the Nation, to which it will be well that the Lexistators and counter and suggestions to your Lexiship to meet the direction of the Nation, to which it will be well that the Lexistators of the Sago, and of the United Sago, and well as the Lexistators of the Sago, and of the united surface. to the Nation, to which it will be well that the Legisla-ture give consideration ere it be too late. We do not offer any suggestions to your Lardship to meet the case; no merely local remedy secans to us suited to deal with it. It is matter for instant diplomatic action, and for consideration in our commercial treaties."

SUICIDE IN THE GRAND CENTRAL HOTEL. Felix Heymann, a salesman, in the employ of Hockstadher Brothers, manufacturers of clothing, at No. 506 Broadway, shot and killed himself yesterday in his room in the Grand Central Hetel. Mr. Heymann was thirty-six years old; he was an Alsa-time, and had relatives Hving in Philadelphia. He time, and had relatives flying in Filliadelphia. He had been for eight years in the emoloy of Hochstadher Brothers. For some time his health had been failing, and he had been much depressed in spirits in consequence. Two weeks ago he went to the Mount Sinai Hospital for treatment, and was discharged, or left it again, Christmas day, returning to his room in the Grand Central Hotel. Yesterday he seemed cheerful, when seen in the morning. In the afternoon his room was found locked, and when the door was broken open Heymann was lying dead on the floor. He had shot hauself through the head with a revolver, carefully removing his glass eve with a revolver, carefully removing his glass eye first, and making other preparations that showed deliberation. Fear of a return of his disease was considered probably the cause of his act. His em-ployes took charge of his body.

FATALLY CARELESS WITH A REVOLVER.

Matthew Earle, who received a wound from a revolver in his own hands, December 16, died at the New-York Hospital Sanday night. He insisted till his death that the shooting was accidental. His explanation was that he woke early in the morning, and seeing his revolver lying beside the pillow, raised it before his eyes to see if all the chambers were leaded. While in that position the revolver was ducharged, the ball entering his temple. Mr. Earle was practing law in this city. He was a vicinity was practising law in this city. He was a wide and lived at different hotels in the city. When shooting occurred be was at Cable's Hotel, on ton-st. His only relatives were a mother and s living at No. 91 Lafayette-st., Jetsey City.

A NEW-ORLEANS TAX UPHELD

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 27 .- The Supreme Court has reversed the decision of the lower Court, and decide that the tax of 15 mile, levied by the city, must be colTHE COURTS.

SEEKING TO RECOVER ITS BONDS. The Chicago, Rockford and Northern Railroad of Hinois has begun a suit against Francis E. Hickley and Moses Taylor to compel an accounting by Mr. Hickley, and to compel Mr. Taylor to deliver up to the plaintiff's corporation certain bonds issued by the corporation upon payment of the principal and interest money advanced by bim on the security of these bonds. The complaint sets forth that in July, 1875, the plaintiff's corporation executed a first mortgage upon its road between Rochelic and Rockford, Ill., to secure its bonds to the amount of \$250,000 to pay for the construction and equipment of the road. About this time the Chicago and Iowa Raliroad leased the plaintiff's road and indorsed the above-mentioned bonds. The plaintiff sold less than \$100,000 of these bonds, and the rest came into the possession of Mr. Hickley, one of the defendants, as president of the Chi-Hickley, one of the defendants, as president of the Chi-cago and Iowa Railroad. The complaint further alleges that Mr. Hickley, without lawful authority, pledged these bonds, in value amounting to \$150,000, to Mores Taylor, to secure a loan of \$75,000, and that Mr. Hick-ley's statement is false that he speat money on the road to the amount of the loan.

It is further alleged that Mr. Taylor refused to deliver to the plaintiff the bonds upon payment of \$83,000 as principal and interest of the money advanced by him. The complaint demands, therefore, thas Mr. Taylor be enjoined from disposing of the bonds, and that a re-ceiver be appointed until the determination of the suit.

MORE PASSENGERS THAN ARE ALLOWED. Thomas Knox, Captain of the steamship Thaira, of the Anchor Line, surrendered himself at the office of United States Commissioner Deuci yesterday, a warrant for his arrest having been issued for a viola-tion of the law restricting the number of passengers to tion of the law restricting the number of passengers to be carried on steamships arriving at this port. The Thelia on a recent trip brought 697 passengers from Meditertanean ports, an excess, it is claimed, of 196 passengers. Captain Knox admitted that he had brought aniety-epiat more passengers than the law silows. He waived examination, and gave ball in \$5,000 to await the action of the Grand Jury. The penalty for infraction of the law is a fine of \$50 for each passenger carried in excess of the number allowed.

TIRED OF MARRIED LIFE.

Justice Van Vorst, in the Supreme Court, Chambers, appointed yesterday Marks Levy a guardian ad lilem of Mrs. Leva Frey, upon the application of Charles Strauss.

Mrs. Frey sets forth in her patition to the Court that she is nineteen years old, that she was forced to enter into a marriage with Pulho Frey on or about December 11 of this year, and that she is now desirous of having the marriage declared null and void.

CIVIL NOTES.

Isaac Alexander, in 1873, was ejected from the premises where he was then living. Alexander thereupon began an action for damages against Joseph Kech, the Justice before whom the ejectment proceed-Koch, the Justice before whom the ejectment proceedings were had, and Joseph Lippmann, City Marshal, alleging that the ejectment proceedings were irregular. In 1876 judgment upon demarter to the complaint was rendered in favor of the defendants, Koch and Lippmann. Alexander served notice of an appeal from this judgment, but never had the case settled or filed. Judge Van Hoesen granted a motion yesterday asking the appeal to be deemed abandoned.

A motion was made in the suit of Charles Devlin against the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, based on the so-called Hackley contract for cleaning the streets of this city, to associate two new referees with Abram Wageman, who had been appointed sole referee, and to whom all the issues a the case had been referred. Judge Van Hoesen decided that the motion should be granted, but reserved the names of the new referees. Edil Giro, the co-respondent in the Chris-

tiancy divorce suit, was examined yesterday afternoon, before Special Commissioner Horatio C. King, at his office. No. 115 Broadway. The examination was private, and continued several hours. It will be resumed to-day.

A decree of limited divorce was granted yesterday by Judge McCue, in the Brooklyn City Court, to Emma Meyer from her husband, Alexander Meyer, on the ground of cruelty.

DECISIONS-DEC. 27.

Supreme Court-Chambers -- By Judge Van Vorst .-

the matter of Brush; In the matter of Van Schnick; In the matter of Ross; In the matter of Robinson; Palmer agt. Hussey.—Orders granted.

Hydrige Bonobine.—Rarberie agt. Rice, etc.—Order has been made for the exhibition of claims and all can be heard when that report is in; it does not appear that the referree has money to pay the demand. Striver and others act, Shriver and others —Orders granted cancelling safe by referree. In the matter of Bannister.—Motion denied, with loave to rashes. Smith act Longuine.—Security should be given in the amount of the judgment and \$125 additional. Ansuma brass and conper Company agt, the National Musical Instrument Manufacturing Company.—Denies; see menorandum. Ekkington agt, Ekkington.—Motion denied.

Special Terra—Dy Judge Donobine.—Harthson agt, Van Volkenburgh.—This case in my judgment, is a jury case and should be so tried. Trial vacated and cause ordered of Circuit calendar.

enburgh.—This case in my judgment, is a lary case and should be so treet. Trial vacated and case ordered on Carcuit calendar.

By Judge Yan Vorst.—Bolenius agt, Belenius; Crum agt, Crum.—Judgment signed. Thorn and others agt, Titus and others.—Perf Histy Judge Van Vorst.—Shepard agt. Wright.—Case and amendment settled.

Creat.—Perf Histy Judge Van Vorst.—Shepard agt. Wright.—Case and amendment settled.

Creat.—Perf Histy Judge Van Vorst.—Gray agt Liver more and mother.—Audgment for plantiff.

Saucrior Court—General Torns—By Chief-Justice Sedgwion.—Bishog agt. Bishop.—See Kule 78 as to service of complaint. Wade agt. Reichert.—Prima facts blaitiff seems to have a right to relef asted; but it is best the defondant should have a right to continue business. Under section 124 the amount of bond should be \$4.000 with two sureties. Pell agt. Pell.—Motion deniest, the abiliavits for defendants show misconduct of right for other with \$10 costs to defendant to abide the event. Meriam agt. Miles.—Suttonidants of the costs without preinties to a pelifien to determine my right to any frust that may be in receivers had. Caroli agt. Neath.—Motion to set assist or the anison of the with the costs. Favor agt. Dunich et al.—Certam other frame-actions in orac Carolin and the grained with \$10 costs to allied the event. Thornion et al. agt. Crowley.—Case on appeal ordered on the Berry agt. Bouton—Order restoring cause to the calendar to. The prince agt. According the New York, New Haves and Harford Ballican Compens,—Case on appeal ordered on file Berry agt. Bouton—Order restoring cause to the calendar to. the first we defendence aft. From with the cover take the preference and the prince aft. According the New York, New Haves and Harford Ballican Compens,—Case on appeal ordered on file Berry agt. Bouton—Order restoring cause to the calendar to. the first we defendence would be grained with the cover that the reference are the cover and the cover descendence would be grained with the cover the calendar to. Order of descending and th Common Pleas-Special Term-By JudgeVan Hoesen.

Common Pieus—Suecial Term—By Judge Van Hoesen.
—Absancier auf. Roch.—Aboton granied. see memorandiam. Meacher auf. Hinch—Judament for plaintiff opinion. Devilin sigt. the Mayor, etc.—Motion granied conditionally: see memorandiam. Cornick auf. Lond.—The defendant is not to be adjudged gridly of contempt until he has tast a nearing; let an attachment issue. Gordon agt. Miliar not another.—See memorancium.

By Judge Estremora.—Joseph and abother agt. the Howe insurance Company.—Ordor settled.

Marine Court—Ghambers—By Judge Isaacs.—Chapped act. Winters.—Namination of third party Remissed, Solumon act. Moyer.—Order amending enumeros. West sigt. Davis, 1fynan set. Danis.—Orders for judgment. Disassway agt. Hannach.—Motion dismissed. Sowm act. Jaynes. Murray agt. Hannach.—Motion dismissed. Sowm act. Jaynes. Murray agt. the Hambora, Mandenburg Fire Insurance Company Jerrell agt. Lameson. Jedhanty act. St. Patrick's Allianco of Amorica.—Orders of discontinuance. Clark agt. Jordan—Motion granies dismissing complaint. Guttleb act. Lemberth.—Motion granies dismissing complaint. Schulcher. Lameson. Lawrence and furdine. Pressi agt. Schol.—Defantis. Rama act. Donnelly, Muller agt. McDitle: Cun rigt. Volfey: the Geroan-Americae Insurance Company agt. Rev Judye Sheridan.—Schattman. act. Schock.—Anotion de-Rev Judye Sheridan.—Schattman.

Kople -diagraments
By Judge Sherdan -Schattman art. Schick. -Motion denied on ground that aefendant is a non-resident of the State,
with \$10 costs. Maxwell agt. fibility -Motion granted with
\$10 costs. Sailer agt. Thomas. -The objection is overruled
and the examination must proceed.

CALENDARS THIS DAY.

TREM-Sedgwick, C. J.-Court epons at 10 s. m. alied at 11 a. m.-No day calendar. SPECIAL TREE-COMMON THE MAN CALCULAR COMMON FLEAR-GENERAL TREE-Adjourned for the term. *
SPECIAL TREE-Van Hoesen, J.—Court cross at 11 a, in.—
SPECIAL TREE-Van Hoesen, J.—Court cross at 11 a, in.— Scholmer, Wan Howsen, J.-Converges at 11 a.m.—
Ne day caleman.

GENERAL SESSIONS—PARY 1.—Smyth, R.—The People agt.
GRANGAL SESSIONS—PARY 1.—Smyth, R.—The People agt.
Charles fourth, Lomencale. William Fagan, 1.avrence Higgins, Thomas Braov, robbery; May Coleman, larceny from
the person; Jacob Strahler, faise Pretence.

Part II.—Cowing, J.—The People agt. James Flynn, I.d. and
Buckley, cobbery; John Homel, Ichmions assault and buttery; Michael Borls, Partick Gordon, burglary; Id. Berger,
Emma Williams, grand larceny; James Johnson, burglary;
George Miller, samma Bart. Tassas 'trees, grand larceny;
William Leighton, forcety; Joseph Daillippe, grand larceny,

BURIED IN A COAL MINE.

RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 27 .- Three miners working in the Union cost mine, in Chesterii id County, were caught by the caving of a portion of the indue on Fraday last, and at last accounts only one dead body had been recovered. No hopes are entartained that the other two men will be found after. The victims were colored men, and all of them leave large families.

A Sunday-school teacher asked a pupil how many sectaments there were. "There ain', any more left." "Way, what do you mean I" "Well, I hear that our sick neighbor received the last secrated restricting, an there can't be any left area."—[Garreston News.